

CGS ~~SECRET~~  
US OFFICIALS ONLY

CLASSIFICATION ~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~  
SECURITY INFORMATION  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY

## Requiem

DATE OF

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950, 1951

**SUBJECT**

**Economic - Petroleum, fuel, power**

DATE DIST. 24 May 1952

NO. OF PAGES 10

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 38 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

# INFORMATION ON PETROLEUM, FUEL, POWER IN ROMANIA

The following sketch shows some of the chief refineries and other installations in Ploesti:

- 1 -

CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

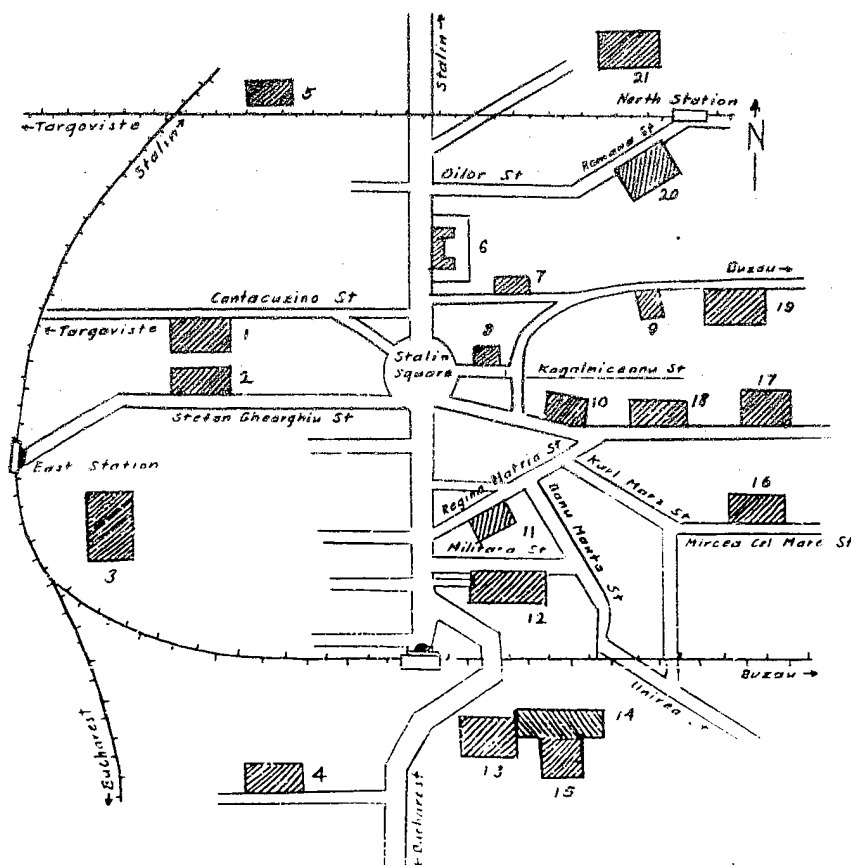
CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T

CLASSIFICATION									
STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION				
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI					

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

## Chief Refineries in Floresti



- 2 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

Legend

1. Artillery barracks.
2. Infantry barracks.
3. Former Columbia Refinery
4. Former Astra Romana Refinery. Has tanks of 5,000- and 10,000-ton capacity. Employs 1,500 men in three shifts.
5. Former Xenia Refinery. Not in operation, since equipment was moved elsewhere. Expected to resume production.
6. Courthouse.
7. Militia barracks.
8. Barracks.
9. Militia barracks.
10. Headquarters of the military district.
11. Security headquarters.
12. Former Concordia Plant.
13. Former Standard Refinery.
14. Former Unirea Refinery. Not in operation.
15. Machine shop.
16. Dorobantu Textile Factory.
17. Former Romana Americana Refinery. Approximately 1,500 workers in three shifts. Tanks of 2,000 to 5,000 tons capacity.
18. Former Dacia Romana Refinery.
19. Former Redeventa Refinery. Not in operation.
20. Macazul Shop.
21. Former Vega Refinery.

No 15 of the sketch is a large machine shop which produces machinery for research and processing in the petroleum industry. It contains a pig-iron foundry; a machine shop with 12 large lathes, 22 small lathes, 2 drills, 2 large and 2 small milling cutters, 6 planers, and 3 cutters; an assembly shop with two traveling cranes of 5- to 10-ton capacity each; an assembly shop under construction; a testing shop; an electric power plant; a 15-ton jib crane for loading railroad cars; a double-track railroad siding; and administration buildings.

The plant produces towers, pumps, boring machines, refining machinery, pumps, and other items. The manager is Filip Condescu, formerly a lathe operator. The technical manager is Costantinescu, who is assisted by two Soviet engineers. Approximately 1,200 employees work in two shifts from 0600 to 1400 hours and from 1400 to 2200 hours. Pay for unskilled workers ranges from 22.5 to 26.5 lei /a week/. Skilled workers receive 26.6 to 37 lei /a week/. Department heads receive 11,500 lei a month; engineers receive from 11,500 to 24,000 lei a month.

- 3 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

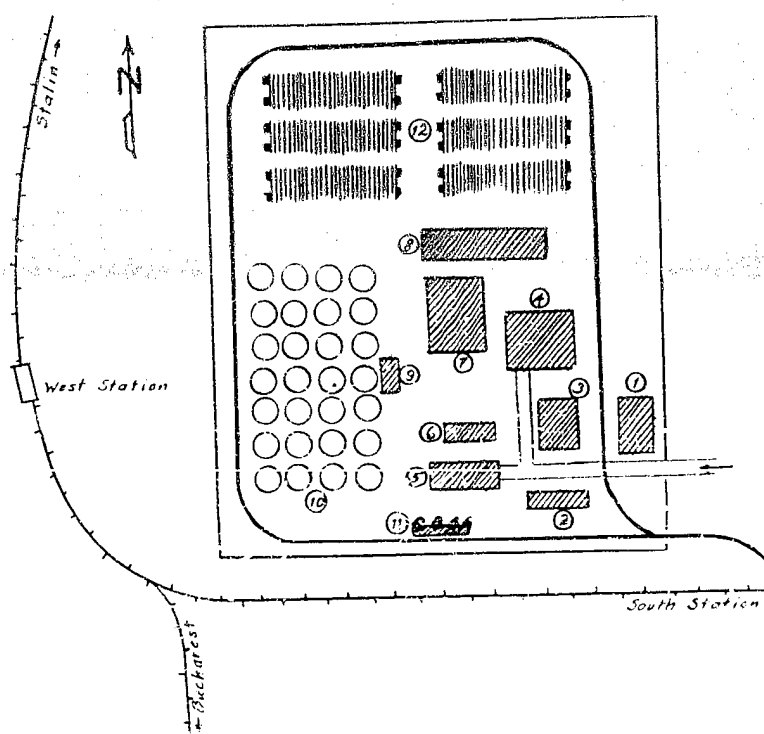
S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

The former Columbia Refinery is located near the west station of Ploesti. The plant's director is a Rumanian engineer, Mosu. He is assisted by a Soviet director, Spaschi. It is reported that the plant produces 200 carloads of refined products every 24 hours. Approximately 1,000 men are employed in three shifts. The following is a diagram of the installations:

Former Columbia Refinery



- 4 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

Legend

1. Administration.
2. Garage.
3. Machine repair shop.
4. Boiler plant, heated by methane, 16 boilers, approximately 2.5 x 9 meters each.
5. Chemical laboratory.
6. Baths, meeting hall.
7. Pipe still with three towers, approximately 20 meters high.
8. Installation for the production of aviation gasoline; completed February 1951.
9. Pumping station.
10. Approximately 30 tanks, a number having 3,000- capacity; most of 10,000-ton capacity.
11. Installation for loading tank cars.
12. Oil well pipes. This is the storage area for Sovrompetrol pipes for the Ploesti area.

Explorations are in progress for the location of new oil deposits in the Boldesti area.

## PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT PLANT

50X1-HUM

The "1 May" Plant, formerly the Concordia Factory, is located on Bucharest Street in Ploesti. Ten entrances open on Bucharest Street near the railroad station. A secondary entrance opens on Banumanta Street.

The plant consists of five buildings. The first, a two-story building, 30 x 150 meters, contains offices, dining hall and kitchen, and a theater. The second, a one-story building, is approximately 60 x 300 meters, and contains the heating plant. The third, a three-story building, approximately 150 x 200 meters, contains lathes. The fourth building, single story and approximately 40 x 200 meters, produces ball bearings for drills. The fifth building, which resembles an airplane hanger, is approximately 50 x 200 meters. Constructed at the beginning of 1951, the fifth building is used as a meeting hall. The side of the installation on Bucharest Street has a fence. The side on Banumanta Street has a wall. The other two sides are fenced in.

The director is a Soviet citizen, Kachnikov, who took charge in February or March 1950. Approximately 5,000 men are employed in three 8-hour shifts. The plant produces electric motors and equipment for the petroleum industry, including ball bearings for drills. The installation is also equipped for the repair of military and civilian vehicles. It produced ammunition during World War II.

- 5 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

The central office of Sovrompetrol (Soviet-Rumanian Petroleum Enterprise) is located at No 2 Bunavestire Street in the Ruvov quarter of Floesti. The plant consists of a building with a glass roof, approximately 50 x 100 meters, a building approximately 20 x 20 meters, and used for storage. A fence surrounds the area.

The director of Sovrompetrol is Kachiakov, who is also director of the "1 May" Plant. Chief engineer is Constantinescu. Assistant engineer is Julian Stroescu. The political director since autumn 1950 is Condescu. Among the white-collar workers are Serban Dumitru, Haralambie Radulescu, Gheorghe Filip, and Bogdan Dumitru.

Approximately 2,000 men are employed. The mechanics, carpenters, and pattern makers work from 0700 to 1630 hours on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and 0700 to 1300 hours on Wednesday and Saturday. Metalworkers have two shifts, from 0600 to 1400 hours and from 1400 to 2200 hours. Lathe operators have three shifts, 0600 to 1400 hours, 1400 to 2200 hours, and 2200 to 0600 hours. The plant repairs petroleum equipment.

## FUEL DEPOTS, OIL FIELD

A large fuel depot is located approximately 4 kilometers north of Petrosnita, approximately 500 meters from the Tepes Voda railroad station. A double railroad spur connects with the depot. Fuel is stored in underground tanks. The area is surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by a Soviet unit. It is reported that the depot is filled to capacity with aviation gasoline.

A large fuel depot, located near the Stalin central railroad station, consists of approximately 30 tanks.

An underground fuel depot is located approximately 1,000-1,500 meters from the Cepasvoda railroad station approximately 5 kilometers south of Petrosnita [probably Petrosnita]. An underground feed line connects the depot with the railroad. There are 10-15 connections for loading and unloading oil tank cars.

A fuel depot on the eastern edge of Galati just north of the Danube contains a number of tanks surrounded by barbed wire. The guard unit is quartered in a building on the edge of the depot.

There is an underground fuel depot in Tepes Voda, approximately 3 kilometers west of Petrosnita. It consists of approximately 200 underground tanks, located at the base of a hill. Ventilation pipes are visible above ground. The installation is surrounded by a fence and guarded by Rumanian Army personnel. Two wooden buildings next to the tanks contain guards and civilian employees.

- 6 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

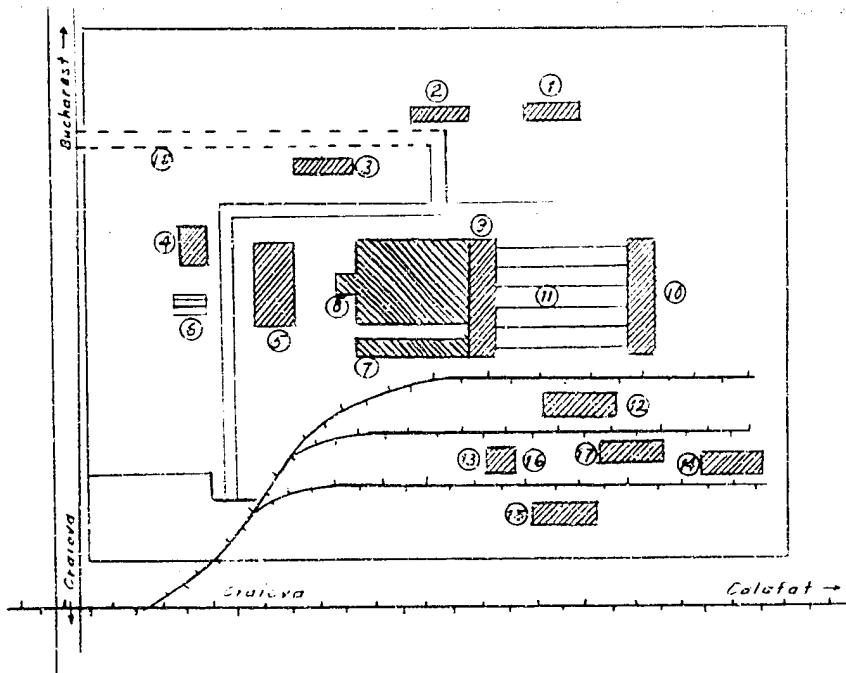
A new oil field is being opened in Suta, approximately 18 kilometers south of Targoviste. Oil was discovered at 1,500 meters.

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT PLANT

50X1-HUM

The Malaxa Plant in Craiova, now known as Electroputere (Electroputere Electrical Equipment Plant), was planned by the Germans to produce locomotives. After World War II, production was converted to electric motors. Output began in 1950. The first machinery was made for the plant's own use. The plant is under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Electrical Energy. The director is Burca; assistant director is Markus. Technical personnel includes Mahalinski, chief engineer; Prajer architect; and engineers Dicu, Murgu, Becki, director of plans, and Constantinescu. Production includes transformers (began in 1950), generators, dynamos, and electric motors of various types (as of 1951). There are 1,200 workers, including 200 former Greek guerrillas, and 400 apprentices, principally Greek children kidnaped by Markos. When the plant is completed, it will employ approximately 4,000 men. The following is a sketch of the installation:

Electroputere Plant in Craiova



- 7 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

Legend

The installation covers an area of approximately 1,400 x 1,400 meters.

1. Apprentice school, five-story building, 15 x 60 meters.
2. Administration, same type of building as above.
3. Kitchen, mess, and recreation room, four-story building, 15 x 60 meters.
4. Brick building, 25 x 40 meters, used temporarily for political lectures.
5. Building approximately 40 x 90 meters; not yet completed.
6. Building approximately 10 x 30 meters; one half used as first-aid station, the other half as garage. Near this building is an underground fuel depot consisting of four tanks with a total capacity of 180,000 liters.
7. Foundry for various metal alloys, approximately 40 x 120 meters.
8. Processing, assembly, lathes, shearing machines, drills, and various other machinery. Building approximately 90 x 120 meters, divided into five shops.
9. Carpenter shop and welding section, approximately 25 x 120 meters.
10. Raw materials, four-story building, approximately 30 x 140 meters. Generators for the plant are temporarily installed here.
11. Traveling crane for the transport of railroad cars to six tracks leading to buildings 9 and 10.
12. Cast-iron foundry, approximately 25 x 80 meters.
13. Electrical and heating plant, approximately 25 x 35 meters, built to contain two diesel engines. To be expanded to hold four.
14. 15. Buildings temporarily in use by the Rumanian railway system.
16. Coal for foundry.
17. Dismantled building.
18. Planned street.  
The railroad connection divides into three main lines in the yards.

## POWER STATIONS

A temporary thermal electric power station, the Sulzer Thermal Electric Station, was built at Ovidiu to provide electricity for the Danube-Black Sea Canal project. It is located approximately two kilometers north of the town.

- 8 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM



S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

The building is of reinforced concrete, approximately 30 x 50 meters and approximately 12 meters high. It has four diesel motors. The motors were mounted by two Swiss technicians. The first motor was installed in June 1950. The station also provides power for Constanta, since the power plant of that city is under repair.

The Ovidiu Thermal Electric Station was to be constructed near the railroad station of Ovidiu. It is to service the electrical installations of the canal.

These two stations were constructed by Energo Constructia, the agency for public works within the Ministry of Electrical Energy. The agency is also in charge of constructions at the Bicaz-Ardeal, Paroseni, Sadu, and Comanesti power stations. The Bicaz-Ardeal Hydroelectric Station was begun in 1950. The Paroseni Thermal Electric Station was constructed to furnish power to the Petro-sani area. The Sadu Hydroelectric Station was to be built approximately 2 kilometers north of Bomesti Jiu. Construction on workers' quarters began in March 1951. No data is known concerning the Comanesti station. These are all being constructed under the electrification plan.

50X1-HUM

The Ministry of Electrical Energy was formed in 1949 for the construction of new electrical installations and for the systematic distribution of electrical energy throughout the country. The minister is Gaston Marin. The ministry is divided into three parts, Energo Constructia, which builds public works; Electro Montaje, which installs equipment; and Proiecti Electrice, which plans construction projects.

Energo Constructia is located at No 30 Nikolai Baicescu Boulevard. Before January 1951, it was at No 65 Mihail Voda Street. The director is Alexandru Vlad, a former workman. Vlad succeeded Gilbert, who is now chief finance officer of the ministry. Technical adviser is engineer Pragher. Chief engineer is Barbas. Chief engineer for constructions is engineer Weber. His assistant is engineer Manea.

50X1-HUM

An electric power station is under construction approximately 10 kilometers north of Petrosnita.

50X1-HUM

An electric power station is under construction on the Bistrita River, approximately 30 kilometers west of Piatra Neamt.

50X1-HUM

An electric power station is under construction on the Dambovita River in the vicinity of Boden.

An electric power station is under construction in the vicinity of Sadu.

50X1-HUM

A new thermal electric station was begun in 1950, approximately 1,500 meters from Laculeta, which is approximately 11 kilometers north of Targoviste on the railroad.

A new hydroelectric station is reported to have been begun in 1949 at Monte Gulna 15 kilometers north of Petrosita [probably Petrosnita.]

- 9 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

The Prima Hydroelectric Station in Sadu was constructed in 1902. It is located on the Satul River approximately one kilometer southwest of the town. It generates 6,000-7,000 kilowatts.

The Seconda Hydroelectric Station on the Satul River approximately 6 kilometers southwest of Sadu was constructed in 1905. It is said to generate 5,000 kilowatts of power.

A new hydroelectric station is under construction on the Satul River approximately 4 kilometers west of the Sadului River. Work was begun in early 1949. The station was planned to produce 20,000 kilowatts.

## PLANTS FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

The "1 May" Plant, formerly known as the Concordia Plant in Floesti, is said to produce electric motors and machinery parts used in the petroleum industry. It employs 4,000 men in three shifts.

An electric bulb factory is located in the center of Targoviste.

A plant for the production of electric motors and precision instruments is located on the outskirts of Satulung. Motors are 15- to 20-horsepower type.

The Dynamo Plant in Bucharest consists of a three-story building, approximately 150 meters in length. The area is surrounded by a 4-meter-high wall. The factory, constructed after the war, produces electric motors.

The Electrocablul Plant is located opposite the Catelu railroad station in Bucharest. It was established after World War II. The plant employs approximately 1,800 men in three shifts in the production of cables, wire, and electrical materials, such as batteries. The director is Salaberg.

A glassworks occupies two brick structures. One is 50 x 250 meters, the other 20 x 100 meters. Both are two-story buildings. The installation is called Stea Electrica (Electrostar Lamp Factory). The first building contains the electric lamp section, the second the glass section. Approximately 700 or 800 men are employed in the production of electric lamps, glass plate, and glass containers such as bottles, glasses, and other items.

- E N D -

- 10 -

S-E-C-R-E-T